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His Majesty's ambassador reports that the regulations as finally adopted by the Constantinople sanitary board are of a much milder character than those at first proposed, the British delegate on the board having succeeded in securing a reasonable delay in the enforcement of the new measure which is only to come into operation in the case of arrival from the Black Sea and Mediterranean in a month, and in the case of ships arriving from elsewhere in two months, after the regulations have been printed and formally accepted by the Porte.

Articles I and II of the new regulations enact that vessels coming from a port infected with plague must be provided with a certificate of "rat destruction" obtained at that port, or at some intermediate port, without which they will have to proceed to the lazaretto for quarantine.

The only advantage which a certificate of rat destruction will give to a ship from a contaminated port is that it will be allowed to operate in the port, although not alongside the quays. A ship from a contaminated port, on the other hand, which has no such certificate, will be compelled to go to lazaretto (such as Touzla or Kavak) and have its rats destroyed.

As this process of rat destruction can only be carried out when a ship is completely empty, a ship arriving from a contaminated port without a certificate of rat destruction, will, under Article I, be compelled to go to a lazaretto to completely discharge its cargo into lighters, to have its rats destroyed, and to reload before it can come to Constantinople, and discharge a second time. This would involve an enormous loss of time and money (two to four days of time, and 2 francs per ton of money at least), and it will be essential that all ships coming to Constantinople from a contaminated port must provide themselves with a certificate of rat destruction; otherwise on arrival at Constantinople they will be subjected to the above costly measures.

The regulations (in French) may be seen on application at the commercial intelligence branch of the board of trade, 50 Parliament street, S.W., any day between the hours of 10 a. m. and 5 p. m.

Respectfully,

WM. P. SMYTH,

United States Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

Foreign and insular statistical reports of countries and cities—Yearly and monthly.

ARGENTINA—*Buenos Ayres*.—Month of October, 1901. Estimated population, 800,000. Total number of deaths, 1,371, including diphtheria, 18; enteric fever, 7; measles, 9; scarlet fever, 30; whooping cough, 2; smallpox, 61, and 176 from tuberculosis.

CANADA—*Manitoba—Winnipeg*.—Month of December, 1901. Estimated population, 25,642. Total number of deaths not reported. One death from diphtheria and 2 deaths from measles reported.

Quebec—Sherbrooke.—Month of December, 1901. Estimated population, 11,765. Total number of deaths, 30, including diphtheria, 1, and 8 from scarlet fever.

CHILE—*Iquique*.—Four weeks ended December 14, 1901. Estimated population, 27,000. Total number of deaths, 123. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

CUBA—*Santiago*.—Month of November, 1901. Estimated population,

43,000. Total number of deaths, 91, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1, and 19 from tuberculosis.

FRANCE—*Marseille*.—Month of November, 1901. Estimated population, 491,161. Total number of deaths, 779, including diphtheria, 5; enteric fever, 22; measles, 10, and 2 from whooping cough.

FRANCE—*Rouen*.—Month of November, 1901. Estimated population, 112,657. Total number of deaths, 241, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 6; measles, 4, and 63 from tuberculosis.

FRANCE—*St. Etienne*.—Two weeks ended December 15, 1901. Estimated population, 146,559. Total number of deaths, 103, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 1; measles, 1, and 14 from tuberculosis.

GERMANY—*Hanover*.—Month of October, 1901. Estimated population, 240,021. Total number of deaths, 272, including 29 from infectious diseases.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended December 21, 1901, correspond to an annual rate of 19.3 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,463,026. The highest rate was recorded in Oldham, viz, 32.6, and the lowest in Portsmouth, viz, 14.3.

Bradford.—Two weeks ended December 14, 1901. Estimated population, 280,161. Total number of deaths, 159, including enteric fever, 4; measles, 1; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 1, and 13 from tuberculosis.

London.—One thousand six hundred and twenty-six deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 65; scarlet fever, 15; diphtheria, 34; whooping cough, 20; enteric fever, 8; smallpox, 24, and diarrhea and dysentery, 14. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 18.7 per 1,000. In Greater London 2,194 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 17.3 per 1,000 of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 18 from diphtheria, 9 from measles, 4 from scarlet fever, 8 from smallpox, and 4 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended December 21, 1901, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 22.3 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,079,708. The lowest rate was recorded in Queenstown, viz, 0.0, and the highest in Tralee, viz, 37.2 per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 196 deaths were registered, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 4; scarlet fever, 2; whooping cough, 4, and 34 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended December 21, 1901, correspond to an annual rate of 21.5 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,656,525. The lowest mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 13.4, and the highest in Perth, viz, 31.5 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 684, including diphtheria, 3; measles, 30; scarlet fever, 2, and 10 from whooping cough.

JAPAN—*Nagasaki*.—Ten days ended December 10, 1901. Estimated

population, 131,700. Total number of deaths not reported. One death from enteric fever reported.

SOUTH EAST AFRICA—*Laurenço Marquez*.—Month of October, 1901. Estimated population, 7,000. Total number of deaths, 31, including 3 from tuberculosis.

SWITZERLAND.—Reports for the two weeks ended December 7, 1901, from 18 cities and towns having an aggregate estimated population of 740,000, show a total of 514 deaths, including diphtheria, 22; enteric fever, 1; measles, 1; whooping cough, 6, and 60 from phthisis pulmonalis.